Indonesia - Green Prosperity: Peatland Grant Portfolio

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY
Indonesia

EVALUATION TITLE
Green Prosperity: Peatland Grant Portfolio

EVALUATION TYPE
Independent Performance Evaluation

ID NUMBER
DDI-IDN-MCC-GPE-PMM-2019-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

Overview

ABSTRACT
MCC contracted Integra to conduct a performance evaluation (PE) of the peatland portfolio activities. The Evaluation Team employed a mixed-method approach to data collection. The PE will rely primarily on qualitiative data that includes an in-depth desk based review of key GP Project monitoring and government documentation, as well as stakeholder analysis and mapping, a series of key informant interviews (KIIs), facilitated focus group discussions (FGDs), and via direct observation of the evaluators (primary data) with project stakeholders. Primary data findings are triangulated against secodary qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data will be collected through the review of documentation (e.g., ex-ante CBA, M&E, spatial data) in addition to results of structured questions through the use of questionnaires. Evaluation questions were divided into four categories: relevance/design of grantes, grant implementation, effectiveness/impact, and sustainability.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY
Other (Performance Evaluation)

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The units of analysis are the locations of implementation, such as canal blockage sites, enterprises.

KIND OF DATA
Other

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture and Irrigation	MCC Sector	

KEYWORDS
Performance evaluation, Compact, Indonesia, Peatland, Mapping, Green Prosperity Project, Environment, Grants, Natural Resource Management

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
Regions of Jambi Province, Kerinci, Tanjung Jabung Timur, and Muaro Jambi

UNIVERSE
Qualitative data collection respondents include beneficiary communities, village leaders, successful grantees, GoI (national, provincial, local), external stakeholders, MCA-I, and MCC. Targeted stakeholders for KIIs include: MCC Washington DC staff, MCA-I, grantees, GoI, village leaders, smallholders farmers, and external stakeholders including Wetlands International, USAID LESTARI, SNV, and UNDP.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Integra Government Services International LLC	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata
Integra Government Services International LLC			Independent Evaluator

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2019

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1 (2019-02-28): This is the original version, to be used as the template for upcoming data reporting.

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-IDN-MCC-GPE-PMM-2019-v01

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD
Compact

PROGRAM
Peatlands are the most space-effective stock of organic carbon on the planet. Natural forestland is estimated to store around 1,146 gigatons (Gt) of carbon, while peatlands, occupying a tiny fraction of the land area, is estimated to contain between 180 and 455 gigatons of carbon. Indonesia has about 15 million hectares (ha) of peatland with belowground carbon stock of about 20-30 Gt. This concentration of carbon contained in peat poses a very high risk of significant greenhouse gas emissions from peatland degradation. Their destruction also brings about a host of other hazards as a result of recurring fires, prolonged and deep flooding, poor water quality and increased scarcity, and loss of biodiversity, producing high environmental and economic costs. A country can significantly impact both regional and global environments, markets, and livelihoods through its peatland management decisions. Rehabilitation activities (e.g., rewetting and enrichment planting, can increase ecosystem services, including carbon storage and water regulation) encourage regeneration and create new economic opportunity. However, barriers to peatland restoration can and do arise through competing land use policies and misaligned economic incentives. These have the potential to neutralize the benefits of technical approaches. Policy and governance reform can therefore constitute an important component of effective peatland management. This militates in favor of a comprehensive approach to addressing both policies and technical approaches to peatland restoration. In support of the Government of Indonesia's (GoI) efforts to restore and rehabilitate its peatlands, MCC negotiated a Compact Investment with Indonesia, investing in a comprehensive program designed to support the country's goal to reduce GHG emissions - namely the "Green Prosperity Project." The Green Prosperity Project (GP) responded to GoI priorities and devised a holistic landscape-based approach to catalyze low carbon growth and inclusive prosperity. Peatland conservation and restoration emerged halfway through the Compact as a critical priority in meeting GP objectives. Integra has been tasked to evaluate the mapping, design, effectiveness, implementation, and sustainability of the three grants that make up the

peatland portfolio of GP, and to generate a subset of lessons learned specific to this cluster of projects.

MCC SECTOR
Agriculture and Irrigation (Ag & Irr)

PROGRAM LOGIC
The Green Prosperity Facility (GPF) was designed to “reduce poverty through low carbon economic growth” by funding renewable energy and sustainable natural resource management activities and providing technical assistance to complete grant requirements such as the IFC safeguards and project preparation through a grant. The Technical Assistance – Project Preparation (TAPP) grant paid for the preparation of project documents such as engineering designs, feasibility studies, environmental, social, and gender compliance plans, and risk analysis. The GPF contractor did not provide technical assistance directly but did participate in the process by reviewing deliverables and identifying problems such as inadequate design measures or insufficient hydrological evidence. Other activities, such as Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) Activity, District Readiness Assessments (DRAs), and the Green Knowledge (GK) Activity were designed to guide and provide the underpinnings to maximize the benefits of individual grants. The peatlands portfolio program logic outlines the hypothesized linkages between GP inputs and higher-order impacts, addressing some of the most critical Indonesian development priorities. The framework presents defined linkages between GP Project inputs and the goal of reducing poverty through low carbon economic growth. Specifically, improved land use practices and management of natural resources to (a) increase productivity and (b) reduce land-based GHG emissions. In the instance of peatland activities, the promotion of more sustainable agricultural and forestry practices leads to increased productivity on existing, degraded peatland and the improvement of carbon sequestration in these carbon sinks. The confluence of GP activities is thereby expected to reduce GHG emissions and increase household income of beneficiaries. The sequence is: 1. TAPP produces high quality feasibility studies and improves the quality of proposals. 2. PLUP produces data and procedures for spatial planning. 3. Together they improve proposals based on detailed understanding of economic and technical feasibility, environment, and social issues. 4. Winning proposals relevant to peatlands fall under community-based natural resource management or partnership/sustainable natural resource management (NRM) programs of the GPF. These yield a. Opportunities and support for micro, small, and medium enterprises to add value to sustainable forestry, agriculture and other land uses practices b. Community knowledge, practices, and skills are increased and improved, including women in NRM, conservation, agriculture, and other land use practices 5. Grant outputs include enterprises assisted and private sector investment leveraged, farmers and communities are trained, and certified, sustainable land use management practices and interventions are applied, knowledge products are produced, and government officials changed. 6. Outcomes include improved watershed management (water retention and flood management), density of forest cover maintained or improved, and peatland saturation and level of groundwater. Short-term outcomes refer to results that were achieved within the timeframe of the project and within one year after completion of implementation. Medium-term outcomes refer to results that can be measured after year one of implementation. Long-term outcomes refer to results achievable (or likely to be achieved) one year or more beyond completion. 7. Sustainability is improved through adoption, policy dialogue, stakeholder engagement, advocacy. 8. Benefits are accrued, including increased yields, increased household income, and increased regional capacity for more productive, inclusive, and sustainable NRM. 9. Improved NRM practices, land-use practices, sustainable agriculture and forestry thus produce outcomes of improved sustainability of landscapes through reduced deforestation and improved land conservation and increased economic productivity from land use. 10. The impacts of this are intended to be reduced poverty through low carbon economic growth, and increased household income and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS
Integra Government Services International LLC conducted the evaluation, responsible for overall program management, quality assurance, review and approval of all staffing patterns and technical approaches and the final disposition of all matters related to the management and staffing of individual tasks. Limestone Analytics provided support to Integra for the CBA component of the evaluation. Their tasks included: estimating the project's post-compact economic rate of return (ERR) for the Evaluation Design Report; and analyzing why the Evaluator's estimate of the (ERR) differs from the MCC ERR estimate and interpret differences in relation to the CBA as part of the final report. There were three grantees evaluated as part of this project: Kemitraan Kesejahteraan HijauBerbak Green Prosperity Partnership implemented by Euroconsult Mott MacDonald (EMM); Yayasan World Wide Fund Indonesia (WWF Indonesia); and Mitra Aksi Foundation.

Sampling

Study Population

Qualitative data collection respondents include beneficiary communities, village leaders, successful grantees, GoI (national, provincial, local), external stakeholders, MCA-I, and MCC. Targeted stakeholders for KIIs include: MCC Washington DC staff, MCA-I, grantees, GoI, village leaders, smallholders farmers, and external stakeholders including Wetlands International, USAID LESTARI, SNV, and UNDP.

Sampling Procedure

N/A

Deviations from Sample Design

N/A

Response Rate

N/A

Weighting

N/A

Questionnaires

Overview

Data collection included observations, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and remote sensing. In cases where it is not possible to conduct an in-person or remote interview (either due to scheduling or technological constraints), where greater clarity or technical nuance is needed or where it is more appropriate to communicate because of a need for limited information, Integra will administer questionnaires to collect structured responses to fully address the evaluation questions. This information may be collected as part of a follow-up to a KII as well.

The following instruments will be used:

1. Interview guide for MCA-I staff: This consists of questions about the planning and decision-making processes used, and questions concerning procedures followed. Subjective questions on barriers and constraints, and outcomes, are also included.
2. Interview guide for successful grantees: This consists of questions concerning basic understanding of objectives, procedures followed, and observed effects. Subjective questions on barriers and constraints, and outcomes, are also included.
3. Interview guide for government of Indonesia (GOI) staff: This consists of questions concerning the alignment of GP and GOI objectives, and the processes for decision-making.
Questions also address outputs and outcomes, and technology transfer, with a focus on changes in capacity in the GOI. Subjective questions on barriers and constraints, and
outcomes, are also included.
4. Interview guide for counterparts and external stakeholders: This consists of questions to assess the understanding of the process from the unique perspectives of these
informants, on goals and objectives, procedures and processes, outputs and outcomes.
5. Interview guide for village leaders/smallholder farmers/community beneficiaries: This consists of questions concerning the program logic from a beneficiary perspective, and
the processes and procedures for implementation. Specific groups of questions address economic and land-use activities undertaken under the project. Additional questions
address barriers and constraints, observations of change, and understanding of long-term sustainability.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2019-04-14	2019-05-17	N/A

Data Collection Notes

TBD

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Integra Government Services International LLC		

Supervision

The evaluation team consisted of a Program Manager, Team Lead/AG/NRM Expert, Senior Economist (CBA Analyst), and Mid-Level Economist (CBA Analyst).

The Team Lead/AG/NRM Expert directly oversaw the Peatland Evaluation Team, delegated responsibilities to team members, conducted quality assurance on their inputs, coordinated communication with stakeholders, oversaw all KIIs, FGDs, and site visits, and be responsible for the delivery of all technical inputs to the Program Manager.

The Senior Economist served as the lead economist and technical expert on the Peatlands cost benefit analysis, with support from Mid-level Economist for data collection, internal support on the analysis, and feedback.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Interview notes were cleaned at the end of each day of data collection, and aggregated at the end of each week in the evaluation team's data management system. All data editing was conducted manually based on exchanges between team members to clarify inconsistencies between notes. The team conducted team analysis sessions once per week to help identify emerging themes, trends, and/or findings. After the team completed data collection, cleaned interview notes were analyzed for coding.

Other Processing

All data was noted manually in a notebook or on a laptop during data collection. During fieldwork, interviewers would review notes to ensure accuracy. Computer typed notes were then shared with other interviewers, reviewed, and saved on the team's data management system. The evaluation specialist then used these notes to enter into the coding software used. One team member was responsible for coding, following a codebook and hierachy developed by the Integra Evaluation Program Manager and the Team Lead/AG/NRM Expert.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

N/A